

The True Northerner

T. R. HARRISON,
S. B. BLACKMAN, Editors.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE COUNTY.

PAW PAW.

FRIDAY, JAN. 29, 1858

"X."

Subscribers receiving their papers with the above mark placed opposite their names, will know that the time for which they subscribed has expired.

In assuming our new position as Editor and Publisher of a Public Journal, we confess that it requires considerable effort on our part to bring our natural modesty up to the "sticking point" of launching our name forth at the head of the columns of a newspaper, thereby becoming a target for the numerous *equivoques* and *groundless insinuations* and *slanders*, that have for the last few years infested this portion of the press; and we have not without reflection, undertaken these new responsibilities. In common with the rest of mankind, we have taken cognizance of the difficulties to which every one is exposed, who *thinks and writes* for the public; and particularly in a country where each individuality of that public, criticizes and investigates for himself, whatever comes before him as an emanation from others; but hoping that by close attention, assiduity and a real desire to benefit our fellow citizens, through the columns of this paper giving them from week to week much that is *rich and readable* in the department of *news and literature*—taken pains to keep them thoroughly informed of what is going on in their own midst, and at the same time collecting and bringing to their fire-sides a portion of intelligence and choice literary miscellany, we shall overcome our want of experience and meet with a warm and generous response in the minds of our patrons.

As foreshadowed last week by the retiring Editor, the Political Clause of this Journal will remain unchanged. Boldly and fearlessly advocating the great principles of civil political equality among mankind—planting ourselves upon the doctrines of Jefferson, "That all men are endowed with certain unalienable rights among which are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness," and believing that this declaration does not consist merely of high sounding, or "glittering generalities," but the embodiment of *vital, practical truth*, which however much it may be derided and obscured by corrupt and venal party demagogues, will ultimately and triumphantly prevail, we shall prominently keep them before the eye of the public, and stoutly maintain their importance; appealing to the *virtue, intelligence and liberal support* of a generous and enlightened community.

In respect to party affiliations, we believe that the Republicans of this county are engaged in a great and noble, and prospectively successful struggle to rescue the National Government from the hands of a *corrupt, extravagant and soul-less* Administration, wholly subservient to the dictation of the Slave Power; and in the ranks of the great host of True Northerners, we shall not ground our arms until these enemies of our country's liberty shall be hurled from the position, which they occupy, only to disgrace.

There are practically but two Political parties in this country. The one, the party of *progress, of internal improvement*, the parent and guardian of educational development; of national and international concord; the protector of American Industry; and the firm and *unflinching* advocate of popular suffrage and universal equality; and the only party that *now is or ever has*, made any resistance to the overbearing and insolent audacity of the slave power. The other, the so-called democratic, which was never known to build a dock or a light-house north of Mason and Dixon's line; rear an institute of leeching; or shut a grog shop; and incessantly complains of the reckless extravagance of those who do; which has never built a canal or pulled a snag from a river; which has ever opposed the development of the industry and internal resources of this nation, but has constantly waged a predatory warfare upon the rights and liberties of neighboring communities; which has always truckled and is now truckling to any and every faction that promises, with any degree of success, to seat its leaders in places of power and emolument; which is the pledged and sworn ally of the slavery propaganda; and the apologists and secret supporter of Border Ruffian exorbitancies and Brigham Young abominations; which professes to

be the peculiar champions of popular sovereignty, and at the same time is using the federal machinery, civil, judicial and military, to smother the voice of liberty and paralyze the power of the ballot-box in Kansas. These parties must ever come in conflict, and will, so long as truth and falsehood are antagonistic principles; so long as *progress and fogginess*, or momentum and inertia shall be opposing forces; or the life influences of this world be warring with the elements of corruption and decay; and let every Republican remember, that each victory of his party, is the harbinger of peace; of internal solid strength to his country's greatness; that the educational and moral influences of this Nation will be supported, and the mighty encroachments of the slave power upon the bulwarks of our liberties will be thrown back, until our name shall cease to be a by-word, and we take our appropriate place among the nations as the "Model Republic."

T. R. HARRISON.

Political Morality.

The modern and patent religions invented by Brigham Young, Dr. Ross and other well known and ingenious ecclesiastical artists, although for a time they have seemed to be in a flourishing condition, have just now been subjected to a rigid blast which may result in their radical extermination. The worthy first above named, in spite of his vigorous sermonizing and swearing, will probably be prevailed upon to stop or "to step," it does not matter which. But while Mr. Buchanan is intent upon the correction of the multitudinous married mischief-makers of Salt Lake, and determined to try the effect of a little gunpowder upon those distant heretics, does not hesitate to administer a wholesome portion of gospel to the new lights nearer home. He recently with due gravity informed us, that the principles which lie at the foundation of the Law of Nations (and by implication at the foundation of all law) is to be found in the Divine command—"All things whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them." This public and unreserved endorsement of Christian truth by so distinguished a personage as the President of the United States, must with fresh hopes inspire the bosoms of all our missionaries, ministers and moralists; and we think should have a sacchariferous effect upon the vinegary temper of *The Journal of Commerce*. For if there be anything in this world reviving and re-creating to the weary soul, it is to hear the President of the United States quoting such unusual and recondite texts with all the facility of a well-drilled Sunday school boy; and if there be anything eminently respectable and proper and correct, it is to witness that eminent functionary descending from his high chair to take Christianity by the hand in a cordial and patronizing way. Far be it from us to diminish our rapture by remembering that a certain gentleman with feet of a cloven construction is reported to have exhibited upon occasion thereof great Biblical lore, and miscellaneous volubility in airing the same! We prefer to have faith in human nature. We have no respect for a man who is always sneering.

At the same time, we have so much taste for theological speculations and for Scriptural exegesis, that we should very much like to know in what sense the President receives this admirable text. There was once a man who, through profound reflection, came to the conclusion that the words in question mean, "Do unto others as they do unto you;" and we must do this profound person the justice to say that he acted according to the spirit of this version with commendable fidelity. And through some strange mistake, and because we have neglected our Puffendorf, we had supposed that this construction was that adopted by commentators on the Laws of Nations, which are usually of the eye-for-an-eye and tooth-for-a-tooth description. Governments have not been; if our historical statistics may be relied upon, in the habit of giving up coat and cloak, or, upon being smitten, of turning the unshipped cheek to the foe. There have been very few governments which would not have coughed at the medicines which they have administered in copious streams to their neighbors.

Neither do the past career and present position of the President serve to illuminate this interesting question. When three accomplished diplomats went to Ostend to eat oysters and settle the balance of Western power, there was a certain document which hinted not very obscurely that if Spain would not sell Cuba to the United States, the Christian people of this country would be under the disagreeable necessity of stealing it. The name of Mr. Buchanan was at the bottom of this remarkable document, but the text which he has unearthed was not at the top of it. Does he, with his present light, as shown by his pious references, still hold fast to the doctrines of the Ostend scandal? Then we should say to Spain, "We are about to take possession of your pretty little Cuba; but, in return for it we will with pleasure allow you to help yourself to any State or Territory in our possession." In fact, Mr. B. should propose a sort of serious and Christian swap; the negotiations to be opened with prayer and concluded, after the grab-game is over, with a sermon.

Moreover, when Mr. Buchanan is about to send his mercenaries in Kansas fresh instructions—directions to those who, by a judicious administration of Federal balls and bayonets are endeavoring to persuade the people of that Territory that the Lecompton Constitution is altogether lovely—let him direct his Secretary of War to write this favorite text at the head of the dispatches in the roughest hand and in the

blackest ink! Let him inform his officers that the shooting, the marauding, the swindling, the murdering, the intimidations and the insults, are hereafter to be conducted upon strictly Christian principles! Let him beg the bullies, ruffians, drunkards and killers in his pay, to inscribe upon their bogus ballots: "All things whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so unto them."

But we had almost forgotten our dear friend the Rev. Dr., whose new system of Rossianity has recently been quite successful in the struggle with Christianity at the South. This adoption by the President of a principle, which Rossianity necessarily repudiates will be a severe blow to the enterprising Doctor. Does Ross want to be held in servitude? flogged? pickled? paddled? sold? separated from his wife? torn from his children? transported from his home? kicked and cuffed and sworn at by black men? Of course not. Once let this pestilent doctrine, so carefully indorsed by the President, attain the ascendancy in the South, and Rossianity will vanish and Ross will be out of business. Wherefore Ross should request that eminent scholar, chaste orator, and pure divine, the Rev. Bully Brownlow, to investigate the original text. Perhaps the translation should read: "All things whatsoever ye would not that men should do to you," &c. In that case, Ross would be all right and Christianity flogged forever.—*M. Y. Tribune.*

Political Tricks—The Resolution Dodge.

It will be seen by reference to our telegraphic column that the Indiana Democracy have become ashamed of the two-sided resolutions passed by their recent state convention and propose to hold another convention and pass another set. This is an encouraging symptom. It shows a returning sense of decency from which we argue favorably. Among the modern Democracy there is no such thing as honest political expression. During all the contest between the Douglas and Buchanan faction, there has been one fair straightforward act of resolutions passed. Look at the resolutions of the New Hampshire, Ohio and Indiana Democracy—so fifty characterized by Mr. Hale as endorsing the President but repudiating his acts. They are deliberate attempts to deceive the people. They effect to give expression to the popular will, but they are really intended to conceal the popular will. Buchanan and Douglas occupy radically different ground upon the Kansas question, and any series of resolutions which pretend to approve the position of both of them as the resolutions of the Democratic Party are a swindle and a humbug.

We hope that the Indiana Democracy at their forthcoming convention will set an example worthy of imitation. If they are in favor of forcing the Lecompton swindle upon the people of Kansas let them say so if they are opposed to it let them say so. As it is this whole resolution business has become disgusting to sensible men. The mutual efforts in this city in relation to the City Hall row are about a fair sample of the mouth-making "say so" another, child's squabbles into which the little men have foisted themselves into the lead of the Democratic Party have sunk it. Even the Senate is not exempt from this contemptible trifling. The grammatical quibble of the interloper Fitch as to the meaning of the Indiana resolutions would have disgraced any country debating society.

But there is a reason for these displays which it is proper the public should know. The Democracy do not dare to pass honest resolutions. If their real intentions were known to the people the party would be wiped out of existence. It is openly endorsed the position of Mr. Buchanan on the Kansas question it would not have a corporal's guard left at the North. If it openly endorsed the position of Mr. Douglas it would hardly have existence at the South. For this reason we have all this double-meaning resolutions. They are of the disgraceful necessities of political dishonesty. The real truth is that Mr. Buchanan is without a party and that sooner Douglas having driven the fair-minded among the Democracy into the Republican ranks while trying to seduce our recruits away will perish by his own ambition in some future attempt to conciliate both sections. And if the Republicans are prudent while Locomotion politicians are beating the bush they can bring down and bag the game.—*Det. Adv.*

Congressional.

Washington, Jan. 26.

SENATE.—Mr. Douglas, from the committee on territories, reported a bill for the admission of Minnesota into the Union, which was read and placed on the calendar.

A message from the House announced the death of Messrs. Brayton and Lockhart.

Messrs. Bright and Fitch delivered oratory, and the usual resolutions of respect were adopted.

The Senate proceeded to the consideration of the efficiency of the army. Mr. Davis, in reply to Mr. Toombs said that the first section of the bill would add 32 companies to the army of 2230 men, and if the second section is adopted the number of men will depend upon the manner in which the army is posted. If posted as it is now with the 30 companies to be added by the first section, the total increase will be nearly 7,000 privates.

Mr. Toombs would strike out the first section, as the increase of the army will be large enough as provided in the second section, and that would be the most appropriate mode. While he should vote against it, he deemed it his duty to make it as good as he could before the final vote was taken on it. He presumed the question of the increase asked for, is the

anticipated Mormon war, for it was not yet a fact.

Congress, which alone could make war, had not yet declared war against Utah, and unless the country had undergone a silent revolution, the President could not make war, but if there should be a war, it would be exceedingly brief—and but temporary. If these troops were to be used in Utah, he should move an amendment. They should go out of the service as soon as the war was over.

Mr. Davis argued the necessity of the passage of the bill. The increase is not asked by the Secretary on the ground of a Mormon war. It was, however, because that in some sections of the country it is difficult to enforce the law of the land. He regretted as much as any one, that it should ever become necessary to call on the aid of the troops to aid in the execution of the law, but whenever rebellion exists, it is the duty of the President to put it down, and for Congress to provide the means for him to perform that duty.

Mr. Hunter favored the plan of the Committee rather than the Secretary of War, but he thought that it ought to be accompanied by a proposition that when the present difficulties are settled, the extra force should be disbanded. He suggested that in granting lands on the frontiers, the donation should be accompanied with the condition that the Government shall command the services of the frontier in cases of emergency.

Mr. Hale remarked that the bill proposed to raise 7,000 additional men, which would saddle on the Government a permanent annual increase of expenses of \$12,000,000. In his opinion, the President wanted the additional force to carry out perfect freedom and popular sovereignty in Kansas.

It has been said that Congress had not declared war against Utah, but the history of the country shows that war was once declared to exist by the act of Mexico and it might also be declared to exist by the act of Brigham Young.

Washington News.

Washington, Jan. 26.

According to the official accounts, the expenditures for the suppression of Indian hostilities in Washington Territory, were nearly \$10,000,000, and the total expenses are nearly \$15,000,000. The bill reported by Mr. Douglas to-day, from the Senate Committee on Territories declare that Minnesota shall be admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original States.

A Considerate Doctor.

A poor girl who had just recovered from a fit of sickness, gathered up her scanty earnings and went to the doctor's office to settle her bill. Just at the door the lawyer of the place passed into the office before her on a similar errand.

"Well doctor," said he, "I believe I am indebted to you and I should like to know how much."

"Yes," said the doctor, "I attended upon you a week and what should you charge me for a week's service?"

"O," said the lawyer, "perhaps seventy-five dollars."

"Very well, then, as my time and profession are as valuable as yours, your bill is seventy-five dollars."

"The poor girl's heart sank within her for should her bill be anything like that, how could she ever pay? The lawyer paid his bill and passed out, when the doctor turned to the young woman and kindly inquired her errand.

"I come," said she, "to know what I owe you although I do not know as I can ever pay you."

"I attended to you for about a week," said he?

"Yes sir?"

"What do you earn per week?"

"Seventy-five cents."

"Is that all?"

"Yes, sir."

"Then pay me seventy-five cents."

The poor girl paid him thankfully, and went back with a light heart.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS.—The accomplishments which Jefferson prized in a young lady, as indicated in the following letter to his daughter, are not all such as are cultivated in our day. We doubt if there are many of our mature female readers who would know how to set a hen:

"TO MARIA JEFFERSON.

"New York, April 21st, 1790.—Where are you, my dear Maria? How do you do? How are you occupied? Write me a letter by the first post, and answer me all these questions. Tell me whether you see the sun rise every day? how many pages you read a day in Don Quixote? how far are you advanced in him? whether you repeat a grammar lesson every day? what else you read? how many hours a day you sew? whether you have an opportunity of continuing your music? whether you know how to make a pudding yet, to cut out a beak-stick, to sow spinach? or to set a hen? Be good, my dear, as I have always found you; never be angry with anybody, nor speak harm to them, try to let everybody's faults be forgotten, as you would wish yours to be, take more pleasure in giving what is best to another than in having it yourself, and then all the world will love you, and I more than all the world."

Some one says that dogs bark with such zeal when one enters their masters yard, that one would suppose that they owned the premises, and their master was only a boarder.

At a public sale of books, the auctioneer put up "Drew's Essay on Souls," which was knocked down to a shoemaker, who, to the great amusement of the crowd, asked the auctioneer if "he had any more works on shoemaking to sell."

A DUTCHMAN'S STORY.—"Shon, mine Shon," said a worthy German father to his heir of ten years, whom he had overheard using profane language—"Shon, mine Shon, come here, and I will tell you von little stories. Now, mine Shon, shall it be a true story or a makes belief?"

"Oh, a true story, of course," replied John.

"Ferry vell den. Dere vos vonce a goot, nice old shentlemans (shoot like me,) and he hat von dirty little boy, (shoot like you.) Ant von day he heard him swearing like a young fillain, as he vos. So he went to der corner and took out a cow-hides, (shoot as I am doing now,) and he took ter dirty little plakguard py te collar (tis say, you see) and volloped him shoot so! And den, mine der Shon, he pull his ears dis vay, and smack his face dat vay, and dell him to go mitout his supper, shust as you will do this efering."

From Washington.

Washington, Jan. 19.

Correspondence of the Evening Post.—The Lecompton members of the Senate committee on the Territories refuse to act on the Minnesota constitution till Thursday. They are waiting for the Lecompton constitution. The Republican members and Douglas are willing to take the Minnesota constitution, regardless of the question who were its framers as the voice of 39,000 people of the territory.

A private letter from Gov. Robinson shows him in favor of a new constitution submitted by the Territorial Legislature. He does not insist upon the Topeka constitution as reported.

We find the following clear "hit" at Gen. Cass, in the Washington Republic:

The statement that the Democratic paper at Detroit, disapproving the Lecompton Constitution, is "the organ of Gen. Cass," is erroneous. Gen. Cass knows "the true Prince" by instinct, and has not differed seriously, for more than half a century, with the incumbent of the Presidential office. He is too much of a patriot for that. Furthermore, there never has been, and never will be, a newspaper which could be the organ of Gen. Cass. That is beyond the power of the press, great as it is. Nobody but Gen. Cass. Mr. Buchanan is for the Kansas Constitution; ditto, Gen. Cass.

Patronizing Literature.

William L. G. Smith of Buffalo has been appointed consul at Shanghai. This is supposed to be a reward for having written an unsaleable life of Gen. Cass, but we doubt if another man could be found to do the work for the pay.—By the way "taking the life" of a gentleman pays very indifferently. A gentleman of this city whose effort in that line is well known, was heard to remark lately that the only profit he ever reaped from the venture was a couple of hundred dollars he compelled the aforesaid unfortunate Smith to pay for having stolen bodily the greater portion of his labors. It is pleasant to see this recognition of literary merit by Mr. Cass, who suggested the great name of Smith, Deverly Tucker, consul to Liverpool and Smith to Shanghai! Literature is indeed being patronized.—*Det. Adv.*

AN ORGAN OUT OF TUNE.—The St. Louis Republican fires a broadside into the Administration. It ventures the opinion that if Gen. Jackson had seized Walker he would have hung him at the yard; and thinks it a burning shame that so much attention should be bestowed on the filibuster while the flower of our army is starving on the Plains. The Republican thinks that "no period in the previous history of this country has presented such a spectacle—such utter and wanton abandonment of any army that has done everything that men could do to carry out the orders of the Government even with a belief that in doing so they were rushing upon destruction."

KILLING THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY.—President Pierce, says *The St. Louis News*, undertook the job of breaking up the Democratic party in the Northern States and got along so finely as to break its domination in every Free State but New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Indiana, Illinois and California. Mr. Buchanan has taken up the work where Mr. Pierce left off and if he is as successful during the next three months as he has been in the past three weeks will finish it so completely as not to leave a shred of the party north of Mason & Dixon's line. It would not be surprising if he were to crowd it out of Missouri, Kentucky and Tennessee also reduce the once powerful national Democracy to a pitiful nest of billious fire-eaters in the Gulf States.

JUSTICE BY MISTAKE.—In Philadelphia, on Tuesday evening, a thief stepped into a law office and slipped on a valuable Raglan belonging to student, with which he departed without detection. A young man, whose sister had been insulted by the aforesaid law student, was lying in wait to flog the offender, and seeing the thief come out with the over-coat on, supposed him to be the victim he was in search of and gave him a terrible whipping before the policeman stopped him, or the mistake of the person made known, by the cries of mercy from the thief, who supposed the punishment was for his crime. The young man was very much mortified when he found that he had been flogging a common thief for an undeveloped attorney.

An impertinent editor in Alabama wants to know when we "intend to pay the debt of nature?" We are inclined to think that when nature gets her dues from him it will be by an execution.—*Louisville Journal.*

ILLUSORY.—An exchange relates a story of a lady having read of the "valuable discovery" going the rounds of the papers that by soaking muslin dresses in a solution of chloride of lime, and drying them, they would not blacken on contact with fire, tested the discovery according to direction. The experiment did succeed.—In a second all that remained of twenty yards of illusion was a small heap of tinder and a loud female scream.

The Rev. Dr. B., of Philadelphia, is noted for bristling sentences in the pulpit and out of it. As he was coming down Chestnut Street the other day, a gentleman asked him, "Sir, can you tell me how to find the Sheriff's office?" "Yes, sir," was the reply; "every time you earn five dollars, spend ten." Saying this, the Doctor walked on, leaving his questioner gazing on the sidewalk.

GOOD LUCK.—Lord Braxford was an eccentric Scotch Judge, with a bad tempered wife. His brother determined to leave, because Lady Braxford was always scolding him. "Why," said the judge, "ye've little to complain of; ye may be thankful ye're no married to her."

Why is a pen-maker the most dishonest man in the world? Because it is said he makes people steel pens, and says they do write.

We are in receipt of a little sheet, entitled "PRINTERS' NEWS LETTER." It is adapted only to the wants of Printers, Publishers and the Printing business in general. Address, CHICHESTER & Co., Philadelphia. X 10d to them your ad.

Our publication will hereafter be on Friday.

Mr. C. P. SWEET is the authorized agent for this paper.

NOTICE.

There will be a donation visit for the benefit of the Rev. Mr. HANDY and family at his residence, in the village of Paw Paw, on Wednesday evening, February 3d, 1858. Citizens generally are invited to attend. By order of the Committee. Paw Paw, January 28, 1858.

New Advertisements.

MORTGAGE SALE.

WHEREAS default has been made in the payment of a certain sum of money the payment of which is secured by an indenture of mortgage bearing date the 19th day of October, A. D. 1855, executed by Horace Humphrey and Clarissa Humphrey his wife, of Columbia in the county of Van Buren and State of Michigan, to Albert Humphrey of the same place on the premises, familiarly described and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds, for Van Buren county aforesaid on the twenty-fourth day of October, A. D. 1855, at ten o'clock A. M. in Liber 2, of mortgages on pages 122 and 130 and on which it is agreed there is claimed to be due and unpaid at the date hereof for principal and interest the sum of five hundred and thirty-five dollars and forty-three cents, (\$535.43) and no proceedings at law or otherwise having been instituted to recover the same, notice is hereby given that said mortgage is by said mortgagee or any part thereof.

NOTICE is therefore hereby given that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage which power has become operative by the default aforesaid and in pursuance of the statute in that case provided the premises described in said mortgage to wit: The north east quarter of north east quarter of section nine in township one south of range fifteen west that is all the land north of the mill pond to the mill dam thence west to the west line of said lot supposed to contain forty acres be the same more or less situated in the county of Van Buren and State of Michigan, will be sold at public auction or vendue, to the highest bidder at the Court House in the village of Paw Paw in said county of Van Buren on the twenty-fourth day of April next at one o'clock in the afternoon subject however to future installment to become due.

A. W. NASH, Auctioneer. Mortgage. Dated Jan. 27, 1858. 146-12w.

MORTGAGE SALE.

BY virtue of a deed of conveyance made and entered in the Circuit Court of the United States in the District of Michigan, in the cause wherein Isaac H. Burch and Thomas Burch are complainants, and Horace N. Tabbs, Mary E. Tabbs, Samuel McCalland, Margaret A. McCalland, Horace C. Wells, Livonia Wells, Cyrus Adams, Alpha Tabbs and Philander Eldy, are complainants: The undersigned, one of the masters of said court will sell at public auction at the Court House in the village of Paw Paw, county of Van Buren and State of Michigan on the 14th day of March, A. D. 1858, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon, all that certain parcel or parcel of land situate and being in the county of Van Buren and State of Michigan, known and described as follows, to wit: The south part of the north half of section number three, (3,) in township one, (1,) south, range seventeen, (17,) west containing 79 acres.

Dated, Jan. 26, 1858. GEO. G. BULL, Master in Chancery.

MOWER, Complainants Solicitor. 146-12w.

PROBATE ORDER.

STATE OF MICHIGAN—County of Van Buren.—At a session of the Probate Court for the County of Van Buren, holden at the Probate Office in the village of Paw Paw, on Monday, the 24th day of January, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven.

Present, A. W. NASH, Judge of Probate. In the matter of the estate of Sarah Barber, Harrison Barber and Harriet Barber, minors. On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of Samuel Impson, Jr., praying this Court for license to sell certain Real Estate belonging to said minors.

Thereupon it is ordered, That Monday, the 22d day of February, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition, and that the heirs at law of said deceased, and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session of said Court, then to be holden at the Probate Office, in the village of Paw Paw, and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted: And it is further ordered, that said petitioner give notice to the persons interested in said estate of the pendency of said petition, and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the True Northerner, a newspaper printed and circulating in said county of Van Buren three successive weeks, previous to said day of hearing.

A. W. NASH, Judge of Probate. 146-3w.

PROBATE NOTICE.

STATE OF MICHIGAN—County of Van Buren.—In the matter of the estate of Henry Coleman, deceased. Notice is hereby given to the creditors of said estate and all others interested to appear at the Probate Office for the County of Van Buren, on the first Monday in June next, and prove their said claims before the Judge thereof, that six months from this date are allowed for the creditors to present their claims.

January 25th, 1858. A. W. NASH, Judge of Probate. 146-4w.